

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

For the Native American.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 4, 1839.

Mr. J. C. DUNN.—I observe, since the late Editor withdrew from the Native American, that all communications for it are to be directed to you. As a fast and devoted friend to that paper, and the cause it advocates, I rejoice to see that it is still kept up with a spirit and zeal which I hope will secure it increased patronage. Are not the objects to be attained, of sufficient magnitude to enlist every true patriot in their consummation? How long will the people sleep upon a precipice, when the very government, framed for them and their children, is threatened to be wrested from them, or utterly subverted by reckless strangers? Are they not invading us in fearful multitudes? Will the great right of suffrage, wielded against us, be less efficient in their hands, to accomplish our ruin, than the spears and javelins of the Goths and Vandals, who subdued the Romans and took possession of their country? It is more so, because more insidious, and done without the show of avowed hostility, while hostility in fact is beginning to manifest itself undisguised in the ambitious scheme of contesting our right to govern the country, and to prescribe rules for those "yet to come" among us from foreign nations. We had thought the Irish were the class most likely to contest that right, but it would seem the Germans take the lead, claim the ascendancy, and anticipate the power soon to establish their own language and customs, and to rule us. The former would, perhaps, as soon fraternize with us or devils, as with the others; so we shall have two distinct foreign contestant parties to contend with; and while the wheel of time is rapidly rolling on the fondly-expected period of German ascendancy, the Pat-riots at every public work are lessening our numerical strength, by bludgeons, pick axes, and fire arms. The scenes constantly perpetrated on the public works, but especially those on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Croton Water Works, and the letter taken directly from the New Orleans Native American, and by that paper from the Journal of Commerce, and lately published in your paper, over the signature of "A German," will make my allusion very clear to your mind.

The Irish battle for supremacy, whenever and wherever they can muster a band together, and plenty of whiskey. The Germans—a cold, calculating people—do not often lose sight of their characteristic caution, even under the ordinary liberal indulgence in gin; they will remain more passive for a few years longer, till circumstances are ripe for them to assert their political superiority, and back that assertion by an array of numbers.

That writer—"A German"—states that, "Between five and six millions [of the population] in this country are Germans, more than one-half of whom have come within the last ten years." He farther says, that "Such preparations are making in the different German States, comprising a population of seventy millions, to emigrate to the Western States of this country, that in all probability from 300,000 to 500,000 [Germans] will come annually, who, added to their countrymen already here, will make nine or ten millions, ten years hence, exclusive of the natural increase." He says, that "Such a body of people are not to be overlooked, or thrown into the shade;"—that is, in plain language, not to be deprived of the reins of Government! He comes to the conclusion that "the day has gone by now to prevent emigration and naturalization of foreigners;" that "any party, to rule here, must have their support;" and that "they will all, to a man, advocate the admission of their friends and relations, yet to arrive, to all the privileges granted to or enjoyed by themselves;" that "various causes combined, tend to produce the present state of things; which, if continued, will, in twenty-five years hence, show a greater German population in America than in Germany itself." And what is the conclusion this German arrives at? He boldly predicts that "the increase of power and strength of these States will, beyond a doubt, cause their dissolution;" and that "then, as a matter of course, the different communities will speak their native language, unless a [to them] foreign tongue be forced upon them by superior force." So we may prepare to give up, not only the Government of our country, but our vernacular tongue—the language of our fathers and mothers, in imitation of the Poles, under the force of Russia!

This is a frank and candid confession of the feelings and determination of these aliens, as uttered by their mouth-piece, in defiance of our efforts to redeem the country from that heavy curse which they have inflicted on it, endangering its peace, good order, and freedom.

And further; that writer quibblesomely says, "Why then should we not preserve our language, and complain of not being allowed our due importance in political affairs?"—"being invited here!" We should immediately suspend, revoke and annul that invitation, and that forever. Let not our unsuspecting and foolish benevolence be made the plea for their intrusive impositions and ambitious designs. "A German" seems evidently to derive much hope and consolation from the fulfilment of the prediction with which he concludes his article, that "Ohio and the other Western States will one day prove a new Germany!"

By all this we understand, what nothing but the blindness of party could fail to see, a determination on the part of the aliens not to yield any right granted to or enjoyed by themselves, which is designed and may be thought expedient to withhold from their "friends and relations yet to arrive," unless compelled by "superior force."

The people should now, at least, see the importance of agitating the subject of the repeal of the law of Naturalization in time, if, indeed, it be not, as "A German" declares, already too late.

We believe there are demagogues in the country who, for office, money, and power, would sacrifice all that is dear to the present generation, or due to posterity; but we also believe, that the foreign force, aided by such, would fall far short of the Native power, aided by those few intelligent, honest and foresighted foreigners, who would be willing to compromise their feelings in this matter, for the good of their children, whose country this is by birth-right. If, then, we, the rightful proprietors of the soil, are not to die, the rights of admitting foreigners among us—if the contest is to be settled by physical force—then let it come to the worst speedily, the sooner the better, before any more of those 500,000 annual accessions are added to this already alarming source of all danger to our institutions and our Government.

We ought, however, to thank our opponents for putting us on our guard; and, in turn, we as frankly assure them, that we are willing to abide the issue—to buckle on our armor, and array our forces, if necessary. It requires no deliberation

to decide between revolution and submission to foreign rule; and as little to determine—when reason and argument fail—that the more forcible means must be resorted to, so promptly pointed at by "A German."

Yours, &c., J.

One day last week there arrived, in New York, no less than FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN emigrant passengers.

From the N. O. Native American.

SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4TH, 1839.

A Declaration by the Native American Citizens of the United States in solemn assembly convened.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a PEOPLE to abolish the legal privileges which mingle them with all others, and to correct what they conceive to be the errors of their early legislators, to the end that they may preserve and hand down, unimpaired, to the latest posterity the rich inheritance which was bought by the blood of their fathers, and to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of such of their fellow citizens as honestly differ from them, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men being created by the same Almighty power, are justly entitled to equal political rights in their own native land; that these rights are given them by their Creator and are inalienable; that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, laws are instituted and executors of laws appointed deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any law or laws become destructive of these ends, it is the right of the PEOPLE to alter and abolish them, and to institute new laws, laying their foundation on such principles, and organizing their administration in such form as to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence indeed will dictate that laws long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses, intrigues, and clanish combinations, pursuing generally the same object, evinces a design to reduce the NATIVE SONS OF AMERICA to a state of vassalage to IMPORTED FOREIGN HORDES, and to extirpate (as has been threatened) even their "land's language," it is their solemn duty to abolish such laws and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the People of these United States, and such is now the necessity which calls upon them at once and forever to ABOLISH THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The history of a large portion of the foreign population of the United States, is a history of intrigues, crime and pauperism; the first, having in view the absolute control of the sacred and blood-bought institutions of our land, and the two last, tending to the disparagement and degradation of our character as a nation.

To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have landed in hordes upon our shores, and without a solitary idea of the principles of our Government—in thousands of instances without the ability to write, read, or speak the language of our constitution and laws, and with their shoes yet soiled with the mud of their foreign birth-places, have, through the medium of foul and wicked PERJURIES, attained to the high and glorious privileges of FREE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

They have sold their right to vote, thus wickedly obtained—a right, the value of which they have no conception—a right which our fathers bought with their blood on many a well fought field, and on the wise and intelligent exercise of which, the stability of our institutions rests; they have bartered their right to vote in the public market for a mess of pottage.

They have, at the instigation of political demagogues, banded together around our polls for the purpose of deterring the aged and infirm; our gray headed sires who perchance crossed weapons with their fathers when liberty lay bleeding on the fields of Lexington, Monmouth and Bunker Hill;—they have banded together to deter these fathers of the revolution from exercising that sacred right for which they had hazarded their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

They have filled our land with crime, intemperance and beggary; our prisons and alm-houses with criminals and paupers, and have garnished our scaffolds with guilty sacrifices to offended laws.

They have brought with them the local, sectional and political feuds of their own lands to outrage the public peace with riot and bloodshed.

They have through the influence of their clanish combinations insinuated themselves into a large proportion of our offices of honor, trust, and profit—in many instances even while ignorant of our laws and language; carrying into the discharge of their official duties the prejudices and "insolence of office," which are characteristic of ignorance "dressed in a little brief authority," and the free born sons of America are often subjected to the humiliating alternative of seeking an interpreter in order to explain themselves to some foreign American functionary, here in their own "native land."

They have insolently rebuked us for alluding to "Old England" as our "mother country"—they have impudently boasted that ere long the language of Shakespeare and of Washington shall become extinct in our land; that our laws shall be written in GERMAN TEXT; that our national halls shall echo to the jargon of a foreign tongue, and that the glorious fabric reared and hallowed by the blood of our fathers, shall be riven asunder to give place to a NEW GERMANY, with its petty States and petty princes.

We have not been wanting in attention to this subject.—We have warned the people from time to time of the alarming increase of foreign interference. We have appealed to their native pride—to their love of country—to their jealous regard of our character as a nation—to the sacred duty resting upon them of transmitting, unblemished, to our posterity, the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers, now in imminent hazard through the rapidly growing power of the subjects of foreign monarchs. We hope we have not appealed in vain.

It cannot be that THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—the chosen guardians of Liberty's sacred Temple—will slumber at their posts while the foe is sapping the foundations of the glorious fabric committed to their charge—no! already thank God! we see indications of watchfulness and suspicion of danger.

For ourselves we have "hung out our banner on the outer wall," and so long as they are, "still,

they come," we will not cease to sound in the ears of every true son of America—of the Farmer at his plough, the Mechanic at his bench, the Merchant at his desk, of the sailor under the folds of the "Star Spangled Banner," and of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, arouse ye!—our country is in danger!

REPEAL THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

And for the accomplishment of this great object—with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence—we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

An Incident.—A few nights since, while the steamer De Witt Clinton was on her way to Albany, and all the passengers had retired to rest, the inmates of the ladies cabin received an accession of one to their number—a female infant, to which one of the ladies had given birth in the cabin. The mother was an Irish woman, whose husband was on board with her. In the morning, within one or two hours after the passengers had left the boat, the mother with her infant in her arms, walked on shore apparently as hale and well as if nothing of the kind had happened. The child, in honor of the floating house in which it was born, was appropriately named Mary Clinton.—Gazette.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—This ship arrived at New York the 10th inst. from Bristol, which place she left on the 24th August. She beat the British Queen out twenty-four hours.

The intelligence altogether wears a favorable aspect. Large amounts of specie had been received in the Bank of England, and the rate of interest was expected to be reduced to 5 per cent. The crops are favorable and the harvesting good both in England and France.

Large sales of cotton had been made at Liverpool, both to the trade and for export, at improved rates.

The agency of Mr. Jaudon has ceased in London, and hereafter the United States Bank will draw on Baring, Brothers & Co.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament on Tuesday, the 27th of August.

The intelligence from China of the forcible detention of the superintendent and the foreign merchants is confirmed. The superintendent issued an official notice to the merchants, requiring them to give up all the opium in their possession, and declaring his Government responsible for its value, which was estimated at two millions sterling.

The five great Powers, England, France, Russia, Prussia and Austria, have undertaken to put an end to the war between Turkey and Egypt, and have dictated terms to the latter. Mehmet Ali was to give back the Turkish fleet to the Sultan.

The treaty between France and Mexico has been ratified.

The Penny-Postage Act has received the royal sanction. The following is a summary of this important bill:

Sec. 1. Every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, on penny, with a proportionate increase for greater weight. Parliamentary franking abolished.

Sec. 3. The Lords of the Treasury are authorized to suspend any official privilege, and to make any other regulations for the future exercise of official franking.

Sec. 4. relates to the twopenny post in London and Dublin, and leaves it to the Lords of the Treasury to say whether they shall be continued or reduced.

Sec. 11 authorizes the Lords of the Treasury to make any reduction they may consider expedient in the allowance to masters of vessels for letters conveyed by them.

Sec. 12 applies the word "letter" to newspapers, but not so as to deprive them of any privilege they now possess of passing free of postage.

It is reduced to a certainty that the Thames Tunnel will be completed. Mr. Brunel has announced the work as completed to within five feet on the Middlesex side.

Steam Packets to the West Indies.—It is already known that steamships are building to run twice a month between England and Halifax. It has been officially announced that the British Government intend to have steam communication with all the West India Islands, and to connect therewith those in Demarara and Berbice, with the Caracac and Honduras, with Havana, Vera Cruz, and the western part of the United States.

On this subject the New York Standard says:—This extensive and well combined operation embracing every colony, British and foreign, and the coast of America from Surinam to New Orleans, at the same time furnishing all these countries with a connected line of packets for correspondence and passengers with each other and with New York and Halifax, as well as with Europe, by the direct line from this country to and from the West Indies. The course of this post with the West India line, from London to London will be 5 days, with abundance of time at every place, from three to fifteen days, to reply to letters. Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico, and also a portion of Hayti, will be able to communicate with London in 43 days.

We hear also that it is contemplated to connect with this plan a line of sailing packets from Panama to Sydney, by the direct line from that place and place and London might be brought to about five months."

The Chartists.—Most of the leaders of the Chartists have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment from one to two years, leaving the party without a head to direct their movements. Although they are still agitating various parts of the North of England, it is believed that little mischief will be done. Those men who were concerned in the riot at Birmingham, and who were sentenced to death, have been reprieved, and will be adopted. The Chartists in many places are adopting a new and singular method of annoyance. They assemble at some public place, and proceed in a body to the parish church, excluding thereby all pew-holders, &c. Frequently they send to the clergyman a text, and if he preaches from it, they appear to be satisfied with his efforts. Generally the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very gratifying to the Chartists, and this leads to tumult. At Sheffield, 22 persons were arrested; but two only had been committed for trial. On the 18th of Aug. they filled the old parish church in that town, and also crowded the church yard. They had proclaimed their intention of attending the same place on Sunday, the 25th, and had sent a request to the clergyman to preach from James v. 1-6—"Go to, now, ye rich men!" &c.

One of the chief leaders of the Chartists was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting minister.—He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful appeal to the jury.

The Canals.—The act for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada received the royal assent on the 17th of August. The venerable arch-deacon Strachan has been consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Upper Canada.

Slave Trade Suppression Bill.—The Royal assent has been given to this bill. A very strong feeling of indignation prevails in England against

the course pursued by Mr. Trist, the U. S. Consul at Havana.

SPAIN is still in a deplorable condition, and there is no prospect of a speedy change. The Memorial des Pyrennees of the 17th Aug. states that all the provinces had declared against Maroto. A few days ago, while on the frontiers of France, we conversed with an English officer, who had just arrived from Spain; he informed us that, and that but very few English were now engaged with either of the contending parties.

The last dates of Madrid mention that the cabinet was in the greatest embarrassment, a majority being of the opinion that it was not practicable to meet the Cortes at present. In alluding to the defection of Maroto, a Madrid paper remarks: "It is believed that Generals Espartero and Maroto have concluded an arrangement of the following nature—Don Carlos to be banished forever from Spain, but to be allowed an adequate pension. The Carlists are to retain their ranks and titles, and the northern provinces to continue in the enjoyment of their fueros."

LONDON, AUG. 20.—In the House of Lords last night an address to the crown was agreed to, on the motion of the Bishop of London, praying Her Majesty, as the Poor Law Commissioners had in one of their reports made two statements with respect to the disease and destitution which prevailed in certain parts of the metropolis, that Her Majesty will be pleased to direct the said commissioners to inquire whether the same destitution and disease did not prevail in other districts of the kingdom, particularly in manufacturing districts, and to state the result of their inquiry to the house.

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres.—We have been favored by a commercial house in this city, with the following important intelligence, contained in a letter dated—

"MONTEVIDEO, JULY 6th, 1839.

"Our last advices from Buenos Ayres, give the following information, and the report seems to be generally believed. On the 27th ultimo, supposed at the instigation of Rosas, a mob entered the Senate Chamber, whilst the house was in session, and put to death the President in his Chair—shot his son a Colonel in the army, and several others, and about 200 persons have been arrested and thrown into prison. The cause of these proceedings is said to have been an attempt prematurely discovered to upset the present administration.

"Last night the Bark Richard Willis, from Salem, on a Reef of Rocks at the entrance of the Harbor, has bilged, and will most probably be totally lost."—N. Y. Courier.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN ST. LOUIS.—One of the most destructive fires which has ever occurred in that city, broke out in St. Louis (Mo.) on the morning of the 31st ult. The fire originated about four o'clock in the large warehouse of Messrs. Blain, Tompkins & Barret, on Water street, between Laurel and Vine streets.

An explosion of gun powder took place in the building in which the fire originated, shortly after it commenced, the principal effect of which was to throw the walls out of plumb; and at a later period there was another explosion in the adjoining storehouse of Messrs. Stettinus & Scater, which threw the roof entirely off and scattered the timbers in all directions; yet, although the firemen were crowded in and about the building, no person was seriously injured by the explosion. But the most melancholy part of the story is yet to be related. In the frame building occupied by Messrs. Willing & Co., adjoining the warehouse in which the fire originated, several persons were busily engaged in taking out goods; and while thus occupied the end wall of the latter, a stone building, unsettled by the first explosion, fell upon this frame building, and crushed to death four, or perhaps five, persons in its fall. The names of those killed are: H. B. Turnbull, book merchant; James Hayden, (son of Elijah Hayden); a young man named Brewer, (son of Mr. Chas. Brewer); and another body was taken from the ruins, but so much disfigured by the fire, as to prevent recognition. It was thought, though without any certainty, that several other lives were lost in the falling ruins.

The following is a list of those burnt out: Stettinus & Scater, Blain, Tompkins & Barret, Oscar, Cobb, G. M. Willing, Alkelyne & Co., and Z. N. Roberts, together with several other small establishments.

The aggregate loss by the fire is variously estimated according to the Gazette, at from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars.

THE SPANISH SCHOONER.

We have already stated that considerable excitement in relation to the Spanish Schooner recently captured and carried into New London, has been created at the North. The subject, in all its bearings, is ably discussed in the newspapers.

The Pennsylvanian says:

There is a consideration involved in this matter which is very curious. But a few weeks have elapsed since these blacks were kidnapped on the coast of Africa. If they had risen on board the slaver which originally received them, and had killed as many of the crew in their struggle for liberty as they deemed necessary, it is admitted on all sides that they would neither morally or legally have been guilty of a crime. This point being conceded, the argument on the other hand contends that the stolen negroes having been sold at Cuba and having been transferred to another vessel, the act of rising and killing their opponents, which in the first instance would have been commendable resistance to piracy, became by the change of situation—the transfer from one schooner to another, and from one set of keepers to another—in itself a piratical act. Thus then, if the last view be correct, the mere fact of transhipment makes all the difference, no matter how brief the interval, converting a justifiable deed entailing no penalty, into an offence only to be expiated by death. This species of doctrine must of course be to some extent sustained on the score of the necessity of the case by governments which recognise slavery, as the safety of the master requires that the line be drawn somewhere; but it would puzzle the Cingalese to be told that if they had risen a week before, they would have acted properly, but that as they delayed the movement for a day or two, they are to be hanged.

The general impression, however, is, that though the preliminary steps have been taken for the purpose in Connecticut, these blacks cannot be tried at all in the United States—that they done nothing which can be construed into an act of piracy under the law of nations, authorizing the United States to prosecute and punish them. The great point then to be considered is, whether

Cinquez and his comrades should be surrendered on a requisition to that effect from the Spanish government. On this question likewise there are differences of opinion.

The New York Express speaking of this matter says:—

It is pretty well known, that if they are given up the ringleaders at least will be executed, and this being thus a question of life, it is magnified into importance. It will be contended we suppose, that the rights of property never accrued to Senor Ruiz, the property so called having been stolen, and that least of all should the Spanish authorities take advantage of their own wrong in demanding the surrender of Blacks, who could not ever have been in the slave market, if the Spanish laws had been executed,—and, it may be added also, that this question of slavery-piracy is not a question for our people alone to try, but for a mixed commission under the Law of Nations. Per contra, it will be said, that the Spanish authorities are the proper judges of the execution of their own laws, and if it appears on examination in Cuba that these were native Africans kidnapped as alleged, then, the Spanish Court can adjudicate the question as the Law of Nations and treaties demand. That Senor Ruiz had acquired the right of property will be proved by Spanish passports, clearance of the Custom House, permits, &c. &c.

We trust the questions will be settled as Law and Justice demand. That the questions are purely legal, and often technical is fortunate. The excitability of Jury trial cannot be got up on them. At any rate the property will be precious poor property for the Abolitionists here, as they who have seen these poor fellows represent them to be in appearance hardly above the apes and monkeys of their own Africa, and the language they jabber is incomprehensible here, while an approaching winter will make the North more horrible for them than even slavery in Cuba.

The editor of the Dover Morning Star, (a religious paper) in a notice to his agents, says: "Never enclose money in presence of a post master, unless you know for a certainty that he is honest." He states as a reason, that divers sums enclosed in that way have never come to hand.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

N. W. corner of Pennsylvania Avenue & 6th st's., between Brown's & Gadsby's Hotels, Washington City.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Washington, and the public generally, that he has taken the Drug Store formerly occupied by Dr. S. Mitchell, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, between Brown's and Gadsby's Hotels, where he intends keeping on hand a full and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. Also a very general assortment of Fancy Articles, Cheating Tobacco, Snuffs, and Segars, of the best quality. Physician's prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

WM. F. BENDER, from Philadelphia, July 13--

Pharmaceutical.

GEORGE SWEENEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel. July 25.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, a farm, lying ten miles from the city of Washington, near the road leading to Baltimore. It contains about 176 acres, about 80 of which are in wood, and about 25 in meadow land; it has on it a comfortable dwelling, a young orchard of choice fruit, and perhaps is as healthy as any place to be found. It is desirable that any persons who may feel a situation to possess themselves of so fine and healthy a situation should make immediate application to the subscriber, at the Lumber and Wood Yard, 12th street, near the canal. June 22 ULYSSES WARD.

REMOVAL.—Boteler & Donn, having purchased the stock of goods of Mr. Seth Hyatt, would respectfully inform their customers, and the Public generally, that they have taken that well-known stand formerly occupied by P. Mauro & Son, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, and lately by Mr. S. Hyatt, where they intend continuing the house-furnishing business more extensively than formerly.

They have now on hand a well-selected stock of goods, embracing almost every article used in genteel house-keeping, to which they would invite the attention of persons furnishing.

Will be found now in store a general assortment of—Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Looking-glasses, China, Glass, and Crockery-ware. Lamps of various descriptions. Knives and Forks, Plates and German Silver goods. Britannia ware, Brass Andirons. Shovels, Tongs and Fenders. Hollow-ware for kitchen purposes. Tin and Wood-ware, Garden Tools, &c. All of which they will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual customers. June 8

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his Umbrella and Bonnet case factory from opposite the Seventh buildings, to a small building between 12th and 13th street, which he has put up for the purpose. The encouragement which he has been extended to him, has induced him to contract for a large supply of materials, for the purpose of making Bonnet cases; and he contemplates extending his factory to meet the demand, a complete supply, wholesale and retail. Likewise on hand a general assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, a great variety of materials, suitable for every description of repairs. Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. made and repaired at short notice. Umbrellas that have been left to repair, opposite the Seventh buildings, are removed to his dwelling on G street, second brick house west of the War Office, north side. The undersigned would advise his friends that he has no interest in the shop conducted by J. M. Farrar. July 6. DANIEL PIERCE.

FOR RENT.—A convenient two-story brick house on Missouri avenue, east of 4-2 street, lately occupied by Dr. Buck. For a good tenant, the house will be put in complete repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at TODD'S Drug Store. June 8

FRESH SARATOGA WATER just received and for sale by the box or single bottle. Also, Swan's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain, a new apparatus for making soda water at one-half the expense and labor of the old method. Price \$60. F. HOWARD, Near 7 Buildings. June 8

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot.—JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calf-skins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any article in his or any other country.

J. B. F. offers to the ladies, a beautiful assortment of colored Satin Turc, with colored Morocco to suit for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses. Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.

Also, the Quilted Silk Boots and Elastic. Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.

To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Calf and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting up perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot, and in securing the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS, (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence, recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public. Dec. 8